

### AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend paragraph [0034] as follows:

An operator (not shown) can then clamp the chuck 433 of the tool 430 around the engagement features 115 at the third portion 114 of the elongated member 110. The operator can then drive the anvil 436 away from the chuck 433 and against the collar 140 to swage the collar 140 onto the threaded portion 117 of the elongated member 110. In one aspect of this embodiment, the anvil 436 engages the barrel 143 of the collar 140 and, as it slides along the barrel 143, deforms collar 140 radially inwardly to mesh with the threaded portion 117. The anvil 436 also forces the collar ~~143-140~~ axially into tight engagement with the second component 650b. Accordingly, the anvil 436 provides an axial force in a first direction (as indicated by arrow A) on the collar 140, while the chuck 433 provides a reaction force on the elongated member 110 in an opposite axial direction (as indicated by arrow B).

Please amend paragraph [0041] as follows:

Yet another feature of an embodiment of the elongated member 110 described above and shown in Figure 6 is that it can have an overall length L that is less than that of corresponding, existing pins. This is so because the elongated member 110 can slip through the first and second holes 651a, 651b with a clearance fit. Accordingly, the third portion 114 need not project so far outwardly from the second hole 651a as to allow the tool 430 to engage the third portion 114 and pull the elongated member through the holes 651a, 651b.) As a result, the elongated member 110 can include less material than an existing elongated member 110 sized for the same application and can accordingly be cheaper to manufacture.